

THE BYS TANDER



Hemenway and Abe.
The Non-Confirmations.
The Breckons Case.
Society and the Visitors.
Unsociable Allies.

The Abe matter, in reality, had comparatively little to do with the non-confirmation of the Attorney-General.

Assuming that the Attorney-General or some one under him erred in drafting the indictment, that would be no reason for nonconfirming him. Mistakes are liable to be made by everyone. The best lawyers not infrequently make mistakes in drafting indictments. As a matter of fact, only two indictments out of hundreds drafted by the Attorney-General's Department under the present Attorney-General have been thrown out upon demurrer—a very unusual record.

In this particular case an officer of the County Attorney's Department and not of the Attorney-General's Department argued the matter, although the indictment was drafted in the Attorney-General's Department.

It seems to be assumed that the Attorney-General and not the Judge was the one who made the mistake. That may be so and it may not be so. It is strongly contended by able authority that the indictment was good. If the Judge made a mistake in holding it bad, it was not a reflection on him any more than it would be a reflection on the Attorney-General if he made a mistake. Mistakes, as stated, are liable to be made by everyone.

This case illustrates the advisability of enacting a law such as that recently enacted by Congress and thrown out by our Legislature at the present session, giving the government a right of appeal on questions of law raised in proceedings preliminary to trial. With no right of appeal from a trial judge, it is impossible to say whether he or the prosecuting officer is in error. If such right of appeal were given, the Territory might not be out the cost of the extradition.

Whatever the Senate may say as to the reasons for refusing to confirm Campbell and Hemenway, the reasons given by the Advertiser were those which Campbell and Robinson used to rally the sorry lot that voted with them. Other reasons cropped up, of course, the whistling Senators wanting to get rid of Campbell because of his decent conduct on the License Board. That there was any reputable cause for the denial of confirmation is not yet shown; and the whole affair reflects on the integrity and capacity of the Senate. But for the presence in that body of five men, the Senate wouldn't be fit, morally or mentally, to sit as a board of fish inspectors at the Leper Settlement.

That the Department of Justice has, at the urgent instance of Senator Warren, given Breckons a chance to stay in office in Hawaii, is a technical vindication of Breckons from charges which, of course, the new Attorney-General has had no time to consider. The real meaning of it all is that the Taft administration has small use for the people of Hawaii and intends, as far as practicable, to run this place as a colony, distributing its Federal offices among favorite Senators in the good old partisan way. It would not surprise me an atom to see the President recommend the reorganization of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila and possibly the Philippines into a colonial establishment to be ruled by a Department of Insular Affairs, all its officers being appointed from Washington. Taft had such an idea even before the amazing course taken here against his Philippine bill alienated him from Hawaii altogether.

There are a lot of our Honolulu society folk who attended the entertainments given for the Admiral and officers of the visiting squadron, and accepted the hospitality of the latter and of the Consul-General, who would never have had the chance if a civil service examination in politeness and courtesy in intercourse with foreigners were required before invitations were issued. There were lots of them who, after solemnly passing down the receiving line without saying a word or giving expression to the most formal sentiments of courtesy, never paid the slightest attention to another one of the Japanese hosts or guests. They made no attempt to enter into conversation with any of them, and even when an attempt at conversation was made by some of the Japanese officers, few of our people put themselves to the trouble of the ordinary politeness of meeting the attempt with cordiality.

And yet it isn't often that one nation pays as high a compliment to the language of another, and as delicate a one, as Japan has paid to ours in the personnel of the squadron which has just left. From the Admiral down to the midshipmen and cadets, nearly, if not quite, every officer spoke some English. Few of them spoke it fluently, it is true; but fluency in a foreign language is a rare accomplishment. But they spoke it understandably, and as far as they spoke it, correctly. How many of the officers on the Atlantic fleet which recently visited Japan spoke any Japanese, or even thought it worth while to study the language?

But the people at the late entertainments where they met the officers of the Japanese squadron, who made the sincere attempt that ordinary politeness and courtesy demanded, to enter into conversation with them, did not find it so difficult a matter after all, and in many cases they found it a real pleasure. It may be accepted as a rule that when people of intelligence and ideas meet, if they can find a medium, however imperfect, for the exchange of their ideas, pleasurable and profitable conversation can be carried on. These Japanese furnished the medium. They spoke English well enough, if not to express their ideas fluently, at least to convey them intelligibly. Of course, conversation at the functions given must inevitably be largely small talk. In that case the obligation is all the more strongly on us to supply the small talk. It is hardly fair to require our visitors to furnish both the small talk and the medium of conversation. The Duke of Wellington once, in explaining the social difficulties of an administration in which he was prominent in the early Victorian era, said: "Peel has no tact and I have no small talk." The entertainment of the Japanese squadron would have been more brilliant, to say the least, if there had not been in too many cases on the part of a good many of us a lack of both.

I was a bit surprised that our hospitable and wealthy English colony did not open up in a social way to the Japanese officers. Japan and England are allies—though it is said now that Japan may withdraw from the intimacy. But neither when Admiral Tomioka's training squadron was here nor during the visit of Admiral Ijichi's vessels, did our English colony rally to the occasion. Perhaps the fact is due to the coolness of the Japanese when the British cruisers Flora and Cambrian were here. I am not well up in naval etiquette, but in visits abroad I have seen a disposition among French and Russians to forego when they met on neutral soil and should suppose that British and Japanese would do the same.

The Future State

By Wallace Irwin.

During my residence in Hospital to enjoy brick-bat wound sent there by Labouring Union, I give some large quantities of thought-attention to future life. What business would be swiftest for making success of it? Waiting on table-board of Mrs. O'Brien, honorable lady, is repulsive to proud Japanese. Say any more do. Which would be better for me? To learn to be Christian Missionary or to study for bookkeeping and stenography? Both ways lead to good jobs. My cousin Nogi, who return from British Columbia leaving front teeth with English friends there, say, "Missionary jobs are no longer needed for Japan, because our dear country already have rapid fire fleet . . . sufficient to make all Japanese Christians."

Small Talks

JOHN MARTIN—You do you like my sporty hat?
SENATOR ROBINSON—I don't give a — for any newspaper.
CHARLES CLEMENS—The severest critics of the Senate are men who are never seen at the primaries.
COL SCHUYLER—I have no knowledge of an assignment of the third squadron of the Fifth to Leilehua.
LOYD CHILDS—I am taking a large number of lava specimens from the volcanoes to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition for exhibition purposes.
GOVERNOR FREAR—I have several commissions to appoint under the laws passed by this Legislature. I have not decided upon the personnel of them yet.
SENATOR FAIRCHILD—Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. In other words, they make him Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.
EDITOR SHERA—Translations of Smiles' "Self-Help" have made many successful men in Japan. The book is the most popular foreign publication in my country.
HIGH SHERIFF HENRY—The volcano is fairly active now, and the trip from which I have just returned is the first time I have found it so. It was quite cold at the Volcano House.
SENATOR MCCARTHY—I am not opposed to the principle of the direct primary. I was opposed to the idea, however, as embodied in the bill presented to the consideration of the Senate. It was defective.
JOHN M. MARTIN—I will celebrate the eightieth birthday of General William Booth by going to the sunrise prayer meeting on Easter morning on the top of Punchbowl. Let all honor the General by going.
R. K. BONINE—I send the Sunday Advertiser to my people at home and if they fail at any time to receive their copy they are sure to write for it. They say the cooking page is the best one they ever saw.
SENATOR CHILLINGWORTH—The Supervisors should turn their attention to the Pail road. Falling rocks have broken the fence in several places and there is nothing to prevent a person from a fall over the cliff. It should be attended to.
JOHN SMITH—As the Abe indictment was passed upon by the Federal Department of Justice before extradition papers were issued, I advise Senator McCarthy, who says he was turned against Hemenway because the indictment was found at fault, to write a letter of strong reproof to Attorney-General Wickersham.
MAJOR BEECHER RAY, U. S. A.—I was surprised to find such a large paper as the Advertiser here. How do you find so much news to print every morning? There is one feature which especially commends itself to me. That is the summary of the world's news which you publish after the arrival of a Coast mail steamer.

From the Press Gallery

The debate so far on the Two County Bill, the measure presented to the House by Kawewehi, has been decidedly amusing, principally from the fact that those who want to see a pauper offshoot of the county system are using, against some of the ones who made them, the very arguments raised in favor of the County Act when it was in the House. Kaniho speaks very often and usually very long on this bill every time it comes up and his specialty is in quoting for the edification of the members what he remembers of the speech H. P. Baldwin made on the County Act bill, working up to a climax when he quotes what he says are "Mr. Baldwin's beautiful words," these being: "There is plenty of money."

This is hard on the Kauai delegation, who are the real thing ordinarily when it comes to talking about the extension of county powers and the way things ought to be to be "American". They have to oppose the division of Hawaii, which is something so ridiculous that anyone who thinks at all has to see the absurdity of it, but to do so they must listen to a lot of their own reasoning shoved back at them by such great men as Kawewehi, Kaniho, Maheka and Kealawa.

If one is to judge what the Board of Supervisors of the new county of West Hawaii is to be by the sample of leaders that represent that district in the Legislature, the board will be worth going miles to see. The funniest part about this whole farcical scheme is that it will very probably pass in the House and have a good show in the Senate.

So far as can be learned without officially canvassing the House, there is one member who is a total abstainer. It would be unfair to the other twenty-nine, of course, to publish the names of this exception, but it is a well-known fact that his appointment as chairman of the special committee to look into the matter of the Nuuanu dam was mainly induced through the great interest he takes in the water question.

A mere man, one who is not even an ex-Honorable, raised his voice in the House on Thursday while that august body was in deep session and no lightning struck him. Not only was he not rebuked by the Speaker or thrown out on the hard floor of the lobby by the Sergeant-at-arms, but when he broke in on the Speaker and yelled for everyone to keep still every one kept still. The frown upon the

O'CONNELL ON WAY BACK TO MANILA

ADMIRAL IJICHI IS PLEASSED WITH VISIT

Admiral Ijichi expresses himself as greatly pleased with his visit to Honolulu and the warm reception he has received from both the foreign and Japanese residents. Last evening he prepared a reply to the House of Representatives' aloha to the squadron and was quite busy with many other replies to welcomes received during the week.

The admiral also cabled his regrets to the people of San Diego that he would be unable to accept their invitation for the squadron to visit that port, owing to his itinerary having already been planned, to which he must adhere strictly. The admiral regretted last evening that the squadron could not stop at San Diego, as he felt sure the welcome there would be sincere and pleasurable to himself, officers and men.

Today the squadron leaves for Hilo, where, after a three days' stay, the vessels will start for San Pedro, and thence cruise up the coast.

Governor Frear yesterday denied the statement to the effect that he would probably call an extra session of the Legislature.

THE GIRLLESS IS WARREN TO RUN HAWAII?

By Ernest O. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—

From present appearances there is to be opposition to the selection of A. L. C. Atkinson to be District Attorney of Hawaii. This opposition is not so much personal to Mr. Atkinson as it is friendly to Mr. Breckons, who recently retired. Some think an effort will be made to put Mr. Breckons back into his former place, now that there is a new administration. His friends here intimate that he might have the nomination again if the Department of Justice would assent to a removal of the restrictions about corporation and other practice as attorney.

Just how much foundation there is for that claim can not be stated with any accuracy. If it be found that Mr. Breckons can not be restored, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, will seek to have one of his constituents from Cheyenne appointed to the place. The young man is willing to go to Hawaii for the salary of \$3000. His name for the present is withheld but Senator Warren is ready to press for the nomination of the Wyoming man to the exclusion of Mr. Atkinson.

It was stated at the White House yesterday that the matter has not come yet before President Taft and that nothing is known there about it. The presumption is that President Taft will not restore Mr. Breckons, after the action taken following the presentation of the Harr report. Of course, Mr. Breckons can claim that he was not forced to resign, it being understood, as already stated in the Advertiser, that he took the course he did on the suggestion of Senator Warren. President Taft has not indicated yet what his policy will be about nominating outsiders for territorial offices. Senator Warren will probably be pretty influential with the President in such matters.

The whole question of appointments from outside of Hawaii is likely to be raised also when it comes to the nomination of an additional Federal judge. As far as can be learned there is no news in Washington thus far about who the new judge will be. President Taft has been too busy with other questions to give it attention yet and may not for some time as the new judge will not take office till July 1.

A sweeping order has been issued by the Department of the Interior at the instance of Secretary Ballinger about territorial officers traveling to Washington. This may have a bearing upon the visits of the Governor and other officials of Hawaii to Washington. The order was based, however, on the abuses by officials of Alaska, New Mexico and Arizona. Officials from those territories have been living three or four months of every year in Washington, where they have busied themselves in lobbying for divers bills.

New bids for the Pearl Harbor drydock will be opened at the Navy Department May 22. The specifications call for a single dock 620 feet long, which will be large enough to accommodate any of the battleships now afloat or yet authorized. There will be a condition in the bids, looking for the construction of an additional dock 600 feet long in connection with the initial project.

Mr. McClellan has just returned from Cuba, where he spent several days inspecting the methods of producing and shipping pineapples. He says that the cheapness of Cuban land and the proximity to the market give the Cubans no mean advantage and under present conditions he believes the Cubans will be able to continue their pineapple industry with profit but that the industry would hardly be expanded. He visited some sugar plantations, one of which was a typical plantation under Spanish management and another of which was a large American-Cuban company.

Col. Sam Parker, who went to Cuba a few days ago, will remain here for some time. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who was on the island during Mr. McClellan's visit, will return here in a day or two.

THE HAWAIIANS WHO WENT PROSPECTING

Louisiana Planter—The public press has recently been giving reports from Hawaii to the effect that a group of Hawaiians were in Cuba looking into the sugar industry there, with a view to joining in it. News comes from San Francisco to the effect that a number of Hawaiian capitalists had just passed through that city en route to Cuba, where they intended to establish a million-dollar sugar plantation.

The statement is made that 25,000,000 acres of land have already been secured, and that work on the construction of the sugar factory and the opening up of the cane fields will be undertaken at once.

Feeling, as we do in Louisiana, the scarcity of labor, and reading as we often do of the scarcity of labor in Cuba, we are led to wonder why it is that the Hawaiians should leave Hawaii and go to Cuba, when they now have free access to all the markets of the United States free, and no duty whatever on their sugar, and at the same time the duties on Cuban sugars are 80 per cent. of the regular schedule. We presume that the Hawaiians have troubles of their own, and that the industry is not as lucrative there now as it was a few years back. They are leaving the "Paradise of the Pacific" and going to the "Queen of the Antilles" as the better venture for themselves. The Hawaiians, the grandchildren of the good old missionaries of less than a century ago, are very astute. They took good care to get annexed while our territorial policy still prevailed and before we adopted our somewhat peculiar colonial policy. Anyway, they seem to know what they are doing.

HAWAII WOULD PROVIDE THOUSANDS OF FARMS

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Giving the results of observations made in a recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands, Director Newell of the Reclamation Service speaks at length of the possibilities of the reclamation of lands there suitable for homestead purposes. He finds that, as a rule, the sugar companies are irrigating most of the cane lands, but thinks that there are considerable tracts of other lands as well adapted to sugar cane which will have a great value when water is brought to them and they are intelligently cultivated.

He thinks it probable that over 100,000 acres of land now practically useless may be reclaimed, and says that on this basis it would be possible to furnish 5000 farms of twenty acres each, which would provide for a population of about 20,000 persons. He, therefore, recommends a systematic examination of the water resources of the Islands and the preparation of a contour map.

SON OF SINGLE TAX CHAMPION IN HONOLULU

Henry George, son of the famous single tax advocate, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the P. M. S. S. China, and registered at the Young Hotel, his intention being to remain here about a week before proceeding to the Orient. Mr. George represents Collier's Weekly, and is writing a series of articles on the Japanese question as he found it in California, as he finds it in Hawaii, concluding the articles with views on the question as obtained at the source—Japan.

Mr. George met Governor Frear yesterday morning and had a chat which was interrupted by the arrival of Rear Admiral Ijichi and staff. Mr. George has acquired considerable information concerning the Islands and many of the local problems, already, and will give the latter as much close attention as is possible during his short stay.

General John H. Soper, who returned from his trip to Cuba the other day, states that everything is quiet in a business way there. He feels, however, that Cuba is a great place to make money.

JOHN INCH DEAD.

John Inch, the athlete who fell from a building at Fort Shafter last Monday, and was supposed to have sustained a broken back, died yesterday evening at the Queen's Hospital. Dr. McDonald made a post-mortem examination last night and found no broken bones or any indication that his back or neck had been broken. It is thought that death resulted from concussion of the brain. Inch had signed up for the Marathon race just a few days before the accident. The inquest will be held at the police station this evening.

President Taft is being deluged with invitations for visits and speeches in every part of the country during the coming summer.